

## THE "WINDJAMMERS."

Will Have a Thrilling Sea Story in Next Sunday's Republic.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

## HOW THE ENGLISH SEARCHED A SHIP.

Dumped the "General's" Cargo In to Lighters, Bursting Boxes and Barrels.

MUCH FREIGHT DESTROYED.

Perishable Goods Left Two Days in the Rain—Considerable Stolen—Nothing Contraband Found After All.

BY THOMAS P. MILLARD.

Aden, Monday, Jan. 21.—Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett. I was a passenger on the General, the ship which was wrecked at this place, and I am able to relate what actually occurred.

The General arrived at Aden at an early hour January 4. It was Captain Gault's intention to coal immediately and proceed in the afternoon. Scarcely had he dropped anchor when a British man-of-war's boat came alongside and an officer boarded the General and informed Captain Gault that the ship would be searched and that no attempt must be made to leave the harbor.

Shortly after 10 the ship was boarded by a large detachment of blue-jackets, who opened the hatches and set to work removing the cargo, while marines with loaded rifles paced the deck.

The work of unloading the cargo was somewhat crudely performed, but one would scarcely have expected the carelessness actually displayed. Huge lighters were towed alongside, into which the cargo was hurriedly dumped, and "dumped" in the literal sense.

Damage and Destroyed. Tons of cases of goods were smashed, barrels burst and their contents spilled. Iron piping failed no better, more than half of a large quantity being broken. Even the iron plates for a small steamboat were so bent and twisted that it will be impossible to ever use them.

For two days it rained steadily, a rare occurrence at Aden, but an attempt was made to protect the cargo from the rain. When a lighter was filled it was towed to the shore and the contents were piled carefully on the coal wharf. Here for two days hundreds of sacks of white sugar and scores of cases of dry goods lay unprotected, many of which had been broken open to enable the British to see their contents.

No effort was made to cover some of the more perishable goods with tarpaulins. If when night fell some of the lighters were only partially filled they remained alongside, uncovered, all night.

The cargo was piled into the lighters pell-mell, regardless of destination, and the fact that it would be so exposed was not considered. As the wharf where the cargo was dumped, an inadequate guard was provided, with the result that a large amount of goods was stolen. I saw a case of samples belonging to a commercial traveler on board, and which for some reason escaped the vigilance of a petty officer, clandestinely taken ashore and the contents hastily covered over and as a result, and then the case was dumped into a lighter along with a lot of damaged agricultural machinery.

No Contraband. The authorities at Aden announced that everything must be taken out of the ship, even the coal in her bunkers. Had this intention been persisted in, the General would have been searched for fully three weeks. However, when it was found that the cargo was out and a cursory examination of the remainder thus made possible, and a hole dug to the bottom of the main coal bunker, the British officers expressed themselves satisfied that the ship contained no contraband and gave permission to reload the cargo.

When the reloading began, the result of the reckless handling of the cargo became apparent. Fully one-third was damaged, and a considerable quantity had been stolen. Moreover, the cargo was so jammed and so much damaged was done in re-stowing, but further delay will be caused at other ports, owing to confusion in the stowage and the fact that much will be missing altogether.

The English blue-jackets, who worked energetically to get out the cargo in the hope of prize money, showed less enthusiasm in putting it in again, and the work dragged along slowly.

As Delagoa Bay is the last port but one on the coast, at which the General calls, she arrived here loaded to the hatches with cargo for sixteen ports, and naturally any cargo destined for Delagoa Bay was stored at the bottom.

Before, therefore, the authorities could examine these goods, they had to remove much of the cargo.

Nothing of a contraband nature was discovered on board the General, and the ship was permitted to proceed.

QUIET AT FORT SCOTT.

Thousands Viewed the Remains of Ed and George Meeks Sunday.

Fort Scott, Kas., Jan. 21.—Thousands of people today viewed the remains of "Ed" and George Meeks, the mariners who were lynched in the jail yard here last night. The bodies still lie in the morgue, the hands and legs shackled as they were when the men were taken from their cells by the mob. George Meeks's wife has word from Pueblo, Colo., that she is coming to claim the body of her husband, and Ed's widow telegraphed from Kansas City that the remains of both men would be taken to that city for burial. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

The people have quieted down, and it is not believed that there will be any further attempt to lynch Amos Phillips, for whom the mob searched in vain last night.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Prof. J. H. Freeman Thrown Heavily by a Loose Horse.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 21.—Professor J. H. Freeman, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was badly injured this afternoon. After he was leaving the State-house a loose horse became entangled in a wire which had been stretched along the driveway to keep people off the lawn. The wire in some way was wrapped about Mr. Freeman's legs, throwing him to the brick pavement. His head struck with great force, cutting a deep gash and rendering him unconscious. He was conveyed to his home, where a physician attended him. Although painful, his injury is not considered serious.

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

HOME MAGIC BY

HERRMANN,

In Next Sunday's Republic.

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## FOUGHT ALL DAY SUNDAY.

General Warren Continued His Assault, Pushing His Left Wing Forward Two Miles.

SATURDAY'S 13-HOUR BATTLE DESCRIBED.

British Broke the Boer Right and Occupied a Commanding Table Land—Lyttleton Kept the Potgieter's Drift Burghers Busy.

BY J. H. MARTINDALE.

Copyright, 1900, by J. H. Martindale.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 8 p. m.—Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst. The great battle in Natal, now fully under way, continued to wage fiercely all day Sunday in the rocky country twenty-five miles west of Ladysmith, with little decided advantage on either side.

The fight is still in its preliminary stages, as the main armies have not yet clashed. General Warren is striving to work around the Boers' right flank, while General Buller remains considerable distance to the south, waiting an opportune moment to strike.

The Boers have faced about to meet us in a new direction.

For weeks both armies lay facing each other on opposite sides of the Tugela River, which runs from west to east.

General Buller then marched west and crossed the river higher up and is now trying to reach Ladysmith from the west. Consequently the Boers have shifted their position so that their lines extend north and south, with the lower end turned back in order to face the south and the British main position. They are strongly entrenched on a rocky ridge.

General Warren, who has done all the fighting so far, is hammering the northern end of the Boer line. General Buller's own task is to attack the Boer flank.

The campaign is like General Grant's in the closing days of the Civil War in America, when he started for Richmond, fighting day after day, turning flanks right and left.

At the earliest dawn Sunday, General Warren's troops, who had bivouacked on the battle field, renewed the attack, aiming at the Boers' right flank. Dumbly the Boers' position, forming the extreme end of the British line, rose out to the north and tried to circle around the Boers, while the infantry, by short dashes, tried to take ridge after ridge, as the enemy fell back.

All day the fighting continued with varying success, the British eventually gaining some ground.

The result of Buller's first day's battle with the Boers left General Warren's force in possession of two important ridges on the Boer extreme right. The last ridge on top of Spion Kop was still held by the Boers.

Dundonald's cavalry moved to a position on the British extreme left, covering the approaches to Tintwa, Hensbelen, Houns and Olifant's Hook, passes over the Drakensberg mountains.

Soon after daylight, General Warren's column, now established at Action Homes, went straight for the enemy's right.

After several hours' bombardment failed to elicit a single reply from the Boer position, finally, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Boers opened and the British big guns concentrated their fire and unmasked the enemy's position. The British infantry then attacked against a hot rifle fire. The Boers held their ground manfully, but the British firing line was soon too close for comfort, and the Boers retreated in perfect order to the second ridge, the British artillery dropping shells among them.

Soon this second position became untenable and the appearance of General Warren's men at close quarters decided the Boers to beat a second retreat. They fell back to their main position.

The furious bombardment by Warren's and Clerly's batteries continued almost incessantly till the enemy and the British forces bivouacked on the ground beyond, to be ready to renew the attack this morning.

Meantime, Lyttleton's brigade was hard at work against the Boers' frontal position at Potgieter's Drift. The infantry was pushed forward, while the naval guns and howitzers beyond the river raked the Boer trenches.

The naval battery on Mount Alice supported the attack and the Boers were soon seen to be falling back, allowing the British held artillery to pour upon them a galling shrapnel fire. The Boers so far maintained an ominous silence, keeping the British gunners guessing as to their position.

When the British infantry advanced for the purpose of forcing the Boers to disclose their position, the Boers opened a sharp rifle fire, supported by one Maxim, a Nordenfeldt and a seven-pounder. The British navals and howitzers instantly hurled howitzer shells, and as a result, in fifteen minutes the Boers were silenced. The British losses were probably 200 in killed and wounded, but it is supposed the Boers suffered severely. They were in great numbers and were seen galloping between the numerous kopjes.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 10:20 p. m.—After ten hours of continuous and terrible fighting yesterday, Generals Hart and Clerly advanced 1,000 yards. The Boers maintained an irregular fire during the night, but the British outposts did not reply.

This morning at daybreak the Boers opened a stiff fire. The British stood to

LADYSMITH RELIEF ARMY.

General Warren, after fighting on Sunday, Monday, when he made a gain of three miles, engaged the Boers again all day Sunday.

General Buller reports substantial progress.

Saturday's fighting was heavy, the Boers contesting every foot of the ground. At the end of the day the British had reached a table land that commanded the Boer position. The Boers at this point they broke the Boer right.

While General Warren's attack was on Saturday, General Lyttleton made a reconnaissance in force at Potgieter's Drift. His movement succeeded in keeping the Boers at that point in their trenches, thus making Warren's task less arduous.

MAKING HOLD OUT.

Dispositions from Mafeking tell of artillery duels and a division of the British "to stick it out." The latest dispatch says that the Five State forces are believed to have been withdrawn because of a disagreement with the Transvaal officers.

SITUATION SUMMARIZED.

British Generals Seem to Have Profited by Lessons From the Boers.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Monday, Jan. 22.—Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett. Up to 1 o'clock this morning things looked in London of the result of the battle which raised all day yesterday on Buller's left flank, where General Warren in the morning had resumed his attempt to turn the Boers' right wing, did not show that a decided advantage had been gained.

On Saturday the whole British force was engaged in a fierce conflict with the Boers all day, which resulted in thrusting back the Boers from ridge after ridge.

The fight was resumed yesterday, and at 9:30 o'clock General Warren had forced the Boers from three positions. The Ladysmith and Irish brigades were then advancing.

The main engagement on Saturday took place to the west of Spion Kop, and resulted in the British securing the rough table land, which is said to constitute the key to the Boer position. The Boer right was pushed back upon the central hill, Spion Kop.

The British assault was delivered against a ridge of hills six miles long. The British forces were marshaled in three brigades under Generals Woodgate, Hart and Hillard, General Clerly directing the operations.

The British moved forward and gained position after position until the Boers' right gave way. The Boers' movement was evidently entirely successful.

Meanwhile the Boers were kept busy on their left facing Potgieter's Drift. A continuous artillery fire was poured into them from Zwartkop and Mount Alice. Lyttleton's brigade made a reconnaissance in force, which rendered it impossible for the Boers to send out their forces.

British howitzers, naval guns, and field artillery raked the trenches, keeping the Boers in their throats throughout the entire day.

The British commanders and his lieutenants have evidently profited by their lessons in war. There have been no desperate rushes over open ground, swept by fire from the Boer marksmen. There has been no marching to the formation within range of the Boer volleys.

From Ladysmith comes word that the Boers have placed in position some new guns, and that the bombardment has been vigorously conducted during the last few days. This apparently indicates that the Boers do not consider their prospects in Natal to be hopeless.

General Buller seems to have established himself at Action Homes, an advanced point, and being fairly behind the Boer position and only twenty miles from Ladysmith, he is certainly in a good position, provided the plans of Buller are generally successful.

KRUGER'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Report That Marum Beats His Terms.

London, Jan. 21.—A special dispatch from Naples says that Mr. Marum is reported to be the bearer of a letter to President McKinley from President Kruger, in which the latter proposes peace terms based upon the status quo, with complete independence and a seven-year franchise.

MACRUM AND WHITE.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Consul Macrum, now on his way to this country, is at Naples and proceeding leisurely for the purpose of attending to his duties, and perhaps to execute mission entrusted to him before leaving Pretoria. It is well understood that Mr. Macrum brings with him from President Kruger and Steyn an official request to the United States to mediate in the South African war. If such a request is received it will never be made public. The announcement of its arrival and presentation at the State Department would undoubtedly inflame public sentiment still more.

The Boers have made a clever tactical move in having Montagu White, their representative, arrive in Washington about the time that Adolphe Hay, the Secretary's son, arrived in South Africa. If Mr. White were not received by the State Department, there is no doubt that young Mr. Hay would not be received by President Kruger. The State Department by its decision to receive Mr. White as a Consul and not as a diplomatic representative has performed a master stroke of half-splitting designed to oblige Great Britain. Mr. White, however, if accepted as a Consul, may intrude on being the same kind of a Consul here that Mr. Hay is in Pretoria. In this event there will be a serious complication, requiring all the State Department's dexterity to untangle.

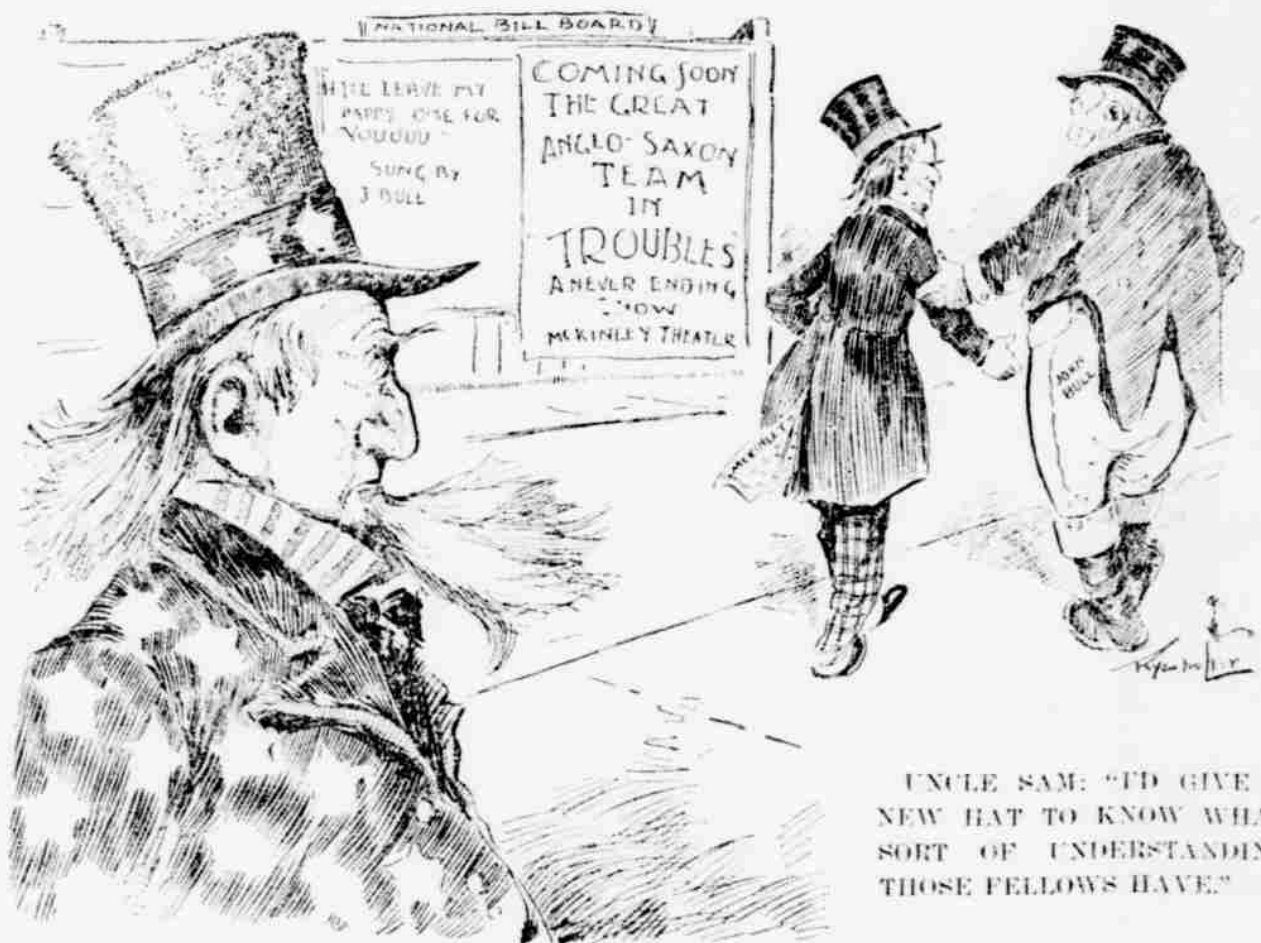
Mr. White is in Washington. He will probably call on Secretary Hay to-morrow. Mr. White expressed to the Republic representative to-night his regret that he could not discuss his mission, and maintained the reticence that has characterized him since he started for Washington.

Mr. White was received on an afternoon train, accompanied by George W. Vansledright of New York, who was one of the speakers at a big Boer mass meeting to-night.

NEWS FROM FRENCH.

Demonstration by Cavalry and Artillery Friday.

London, Jan. 21.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, January 21: "General French reports a demonstration by the cavalry and two guns toward Hebron on Friday, but that otherwise his situation is unchanged."



UNCLE SAM: 'I'D GIVE A NEW HAT TO KNOW WHAT SORT OF UNDERSTANDING THOSE FELLOWS HAVE.'

## BOERS EXPECT DEFEAT.

But Determined to Resist to the Last.

Rome, Jan. 21.—Charles P. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria who arrived here yesterday, left today for Paris. Mr. Macrum of the Washington Post, who accompanied Mr. Macrum, said, in the course of an interview at Naples, that the Boers know they must ultimately be defeated, but are determined to resist to the last. He praises the Boer tactics and expresses admiration for the bravery of both armies. The Afrikaans are regarded by Mr. Macrum as "a permanent danger to the British."

He asserts that prior to the war the Transvaal Government, inquired what quantity of cartridges was allowed to the German troops in the Franco-Prussian war, and then ordered double the quantity.

## FORCED TO ABANDON THE PACK TRAIN.

Unexpected Fire From the Insurgents Compelled the Americans to Retreat.

WERE PURSUED THREE MILES.

Escort of Company C, Ambushed Near Lipa, Consisted of Fifty Convalescents From the Hospital.

Mantua, Jan. 21, 10 p. m.—The escort of fifty men of Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Lieutenant Hadden commanding, which was ambushed near Lipa, as already called, consisted of fifty convalescents from the hospital, who were going to Lipa in the morning. The insurgents hid in the bushes along the road and opened fire upon the pack train from three sides.

The Americans, in addition to their cartridges, were compelled to abandon the train, which consisted of twenty-five horses. The latter, with their packs, all fell into the hands of the insurgents, who pursued the retreating force for three miles along the road, until the Americans were re-enclosed. Mail advices from Nagasaki bring particulars of the uprising last month in the southern part of the island, in which Lieutenant A. C. Lehard, Sixth Infantry, was killed. Instead of being an unimportant result of native police, as was at first reported, it appears to have been an attempt to overthrow American authority. The movement was started by the chief officials of the autonomous government, the men who were elected in accordance with so much ceremony last November.

Eleven of these officials, including the President and several Councilors, were lodged in jail on the charge of plotting treason. Several soldiers were taken into custody, and others remain in jail. General Smith found evidence that the revolting police were following the orders of the autonomous government, which designed to use the forces under its control to overthrow the Americans. The plot failed through being started prematurely, but Nagasaki was in a state of uneasiness for a week.

Two companies of the Twenty-sixth Infantry were hurried from Lipa to reinforce the garrison at Nagasaki. The off-late arrested include some of the most prominent men in Nagasaki. It is believed that they will be expelled from the island.

PRAISE FOR JOE WHEELER.

Indiana Volunteer Writes of the General's Kindness.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 21.—B. F. Wheeler, an Indiana volunteer, writes from Fairbairn, Province of Natal, Natal, P. L., making the following reference to General Joseph Wheeler:

"How could a single man in our ranks, be he veteran or 'rookie,' make even a very face at the trials of war when that venerable 'bottom-headed' Southern warhorse and hero of El Caney and San Juan, General Joseph Wheeler, is at the front of our column, leading the way through swamps, across rivers and into the dense jungles of this island, and now and then dismounting from his horse and bidding some exhausted soldier to get into the saddle, while he, taking the gun of the private and slinging it over his shoulder, marched along with us, chatting with the men about him in a gleeful, familiar way, causing them to forget every sensation of hunger and fatigue, and to remember only that they were the defenders of the flag?"

"When we left Angles in October General Wheeler gave imperative command that I, over his shoulder, start upon this march burdened with an ounce of unnecessary incumbrance. Consequently, we are at present the raggedest, dirtiest, nakedest, most disheveled and weather-beaten set of people I ever saw, upon which the sunshine and rains of Natal ever descended."

"Since starting on the southern campaign we have been completely cut off from the rest of the world. We have cut with but little resistance, and no loss of life. In fact, the natives seem more inclined to welcome us as benefactors."

BURIAL OF STEEVENS.

Boer Searchlight Illuminated the Midnight Scene.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Jan. 22.—Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett. This dispatch from its special correspondent is published by the Daily Mail.

Ladysmith, via Zwartkop's Kop, Saturday.—At midnight on Monday we buried Steevens in Ladysmith Cemetery. The night was very dark, but the Boer searchlight on Embulwana played on the mourners who followed Steevens's body to the grave, adding a deep solemnity to the scene. There were many people present, including a number of officers.

BOERS DISHEARTENED.

Those in Natal Said to Be Discouraged.

London, Jan. 22.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing Saturday, says: "I learn from an absolutely unbiased and trustworthy informant that the Boers in Natal are disheartened. I also learn that the British residents in the two Republics would have suffered severely at the hands of the Dutch had not the latter feared the result of the Boers in the hands of the British."

## WEBSTER DAVIS GOES IN STATE.

President Kruger's Private Car Will Carry the Secretary to Pretoria.

LONDON BECOMES SUSPICIOUS.

Think the Transvaal a Queer Place for an American Official to Spend a Prolonged Vacation.

Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—Webster Davis, United States Assistant Secretary at the Interior, arrived here today on his way to Pretoria, and called upon the Governor General, Captain Alister, and the British officers, who expressed themselves satisfied that the ship contained no contraband and gave permission to reload the cargo.

When the reloading began, the result of the reckless handling of the cargo became apparent. Fully one-third was damaged, and a considerable quantity had been stolen. Moreover, the cargo was so jammed and so much damaged was done in re-stowing, but further delay will be caused at other ports, owing to confusion in the stowage and the fact that much will be missing altogether.

The English blue-jackets, who worked energetically to get out the cargo in the hope of prize money, showed less enthusiasm in putting it in again, and the work dragged along slowly.

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Before, therefore, the authorities could examine these goods, they had to remove much of the cargo.

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Thousands Viewed the Remains of Ed and George Meeks Sunday.

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Prof. J. H. Freeman Thrown Heavily by a Loose Horse.

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It is understood among Mr. Davis's personal friends that it was President McKinley who suggested to Mr. Davis the benefits of a trip to South Africa, and coupled with the suggestion the request that while there he familiarize himself thoroughly with conditions, political, social and economic, and make reports to the White House.

Mr. Davis had personal letters of introduction to President Kruger of the Transvaal, President Steyn of the Orange Free State and the various public officials of both Republics, who have had in the past relations with United States officials.

ROOM FOR MR. DAVIS.

New York, Jan. 21.—The Herald's Washington special says: "Friends of Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, are preparing to bring him to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, where he will be able to see the Boers, as well as his dis-